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GARZA THROWS THE GAUNTLET TO LIMANTOUR

Rebel Secretary of State Says Minister Talked Peace Merely as Ruse to Gain Time

SCOFFS AT IDEA OF LAYING DOWN ARMS

Will Now Put Screws on and Show Diaz That Revolt Is No Child's Play

EL PASO, Tex., March 21.—Opinion among Mexican insurgents is that the interview of Limantour in Mexico City today is equally divided between disappointment and hope that Limantour still has plans which he is not at liberty to make public. The views of the minister of finance are regarded as adverse to any possibility of immediate peace, but it is still hoped that after conference with President Diaz some plan of granting sufficient reforms will be announced.

On one point the insurgents are said to be unalterably determined—they will not lay down their arms during peace negotiations, and if there is to be any truce, it will be "armed truce."

This is the view of Gonzalez Garza, insurgent secretary of state, and Braulio Hernandez, insurgent secretary of Chihuahua state, and was said by them to be the emphatic view of Francisco Madero, revolutionary president.

Senor Garza said: "It is now our purpose to convince Diaz of the seriousness of the revolution. It appears the war will go on with more bitterness than before."

"For a time the government felt we were making rapid progress. Limantour sought to stave activity by tacitly giving out the impression that reforms were to be granted. It appears to have been a ruse. I am certain that when Madero, who is now 100 miles in the mountains, hears it, he will retaliate more vigorously than might be believed."

"In his interview, Senor Limantour contradicts himself. In parts he said he recognized the reasonableness of the demand of his people. Now, in fact, we have no reason on our side at all, and our demands, such as maintaining our arms while peace plans are being reconsidered, are an absurdity. Our demands were all put before the government before we took up arms. The doors were closed to us and we appeared to deaf ears. It is obvious that if we laid down our arms, our leaders would go to jail and it would be said to predict what would become of the rest."

TECATE, Baja Cal., March 21.—Mexican refugees to the number of 150, half women and children, are starting in route shelters of the hills north of this place on the American side of the boundary. They fled Tecate upon the approach of rebels two weeks ago and no food is to be had. The district is remote and it will be some days before supplies can reach the fugitives.

Rebels Joke With U. S. Troops. DOUGLAS, March 21.—Prefecto Chirio of Moctezuma and his soldiers have arrived to take possession of Tigre camp, deserted by Blanco's officers. Another federal soldier wounded at the Agua Prieta battle is dead, having been removed to the American side too late to save. Blanco is nearing Casas Grandes with a force of fully five hundred. At Gavaland ranch he forced the vaqueros to round up all the horses he desired. American cavalry marched along the line with Blanco's men towards Chihuahua, the insurgents and American troops passing jokes on the way.

Raiders Cross Line. ALPINE, Texas, March 21.—Word was received here from Chisholm, Texas, that a band of Mexican revolutionists had raided the town and driven horses, cattle and goats across the line into Mexico. Citizens are frightened and ranchmen (Continued on Page 4.)

Roosevelt on the Recall

"While there are many provisions in your constitution with which I most heartily agree, there are some with which I disagree, and notably among these is the provision for the recall, especially as affecting the judiciary."

"I do not think the position you have seen fit to take is wise."

"Under your conditions the proposal you have made is against the interests of justice, and therefore against your interest."

"You should shun every measure which would deprive judges of the rugged indifference and straightforward courage which is so preeminently the interest of the community to see that they preserve."

"Some wiser method than you have devised in your constitution should be adopted, some method free from the vicious effects which the adoption of your constitution would tend to cause."

"In any event such a measure fraught with possibility of mischief as the recall of judges, as you have provided for it, should not be adopted."

"If you do not practice self control, you will merely show that you need to be controlled from outside."

Search of Banker's Wife is Justified, Say the Officers

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The publicity which attended the search of the baggage of Mrs. Joseph W. Hull and her daughter, of Savannah, Ga., passengers on the steam ship Louisiana by custom officials in New York on March 17, was the cause of an official statement by the treasury department today.

The department was "advised," the statement says, "that some member or members of the party would attempt to pass certain personal effects through the customs house with out the payment of duty, consequently directions were given for a careful examination of their baggage."

Investigation disclosed the fact that they omitted from their declarations more than \$600 worth of dutiable merchandise. In accordance with the law applicable in such cases a list of the undeclared articles was made and the forfeiture will be completed.

FRANCE ALSO MAY AGREE TO ARBITRATION

Taft and Ambassador Jusserand Converse Unofficially on Matter

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Taft has had many conversations with representatives of foreign powers, as the result of his speech last December at the banquet of the American society for the judicial settlement of international disputes. The president then announced himself as being in favor of arbitration. No definite arrangements have been made to draft a treaty either with France or with Great Britain, as the president will not move until he is apprised of the probable reception of such measures by the senate.

It is considered not improbable that arbitration arrangements between the United States and France may be in progress simultaneously with those between the United States and Great Britain.

Conferences Held. PARIS, March 21.—Conversations have been held between President Taft and M. Jusserand, French ambassador to Washington, representing a comprehensive agreement of arbitration between the United States and France. These conferences were considered unofficial but as preparing a way for a treaty similar to that proposed between England and the United States. It is unlikely that the matter will take the form of official exchanges until the outcome of the Anglo-American proposals is seen.

TEXAS CATTLE RAISERS. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 21.—With an attendance that included many prominent cattlemen of Oklahoma as well as Texas the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association met in San Antonio today for a three days' session. Governor O. B. Colquitt and James Callan of Menardville, president of the association, were the principal speakers at the initial session this morning. El Paso and Oklahoma City are applicants for the convention of the association next year.

TAFT EXPLAINS MOVEMENT OF U. S. SOLDIERS

Takes Simple Precautions, and Future Action is Up to Congress

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Mexican situation cleared considerably today. The attitude of the United States government is made plain and there need be no longer any doubt, it is said by administration officials, regarding the president's policy.

Taft announced he would do everything possible to maintain the friendly relations of this country and Mexico. Any rupture must come as the result of some overt act on Mexican soil. The United States has no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico and President Taft will not recommend any such interference to congress unless circumstances permit of no other possible course.

The American troops were sent to Texas prepared for an emergency on strength of reports that conditions in Mexico were approaching such chaos that at any time they might threaten American lives and property. These reports were of such nature that President Taft felt he could not fail to heed them, and acted quickly in hope that the threat of danger would be stayed. He believes this has been accomplished and that the presence of the army in Texas within striking distance of the Mexican border has had a sobering influence and that Americans and American property will be respected.

There will be no move toward the Mexican border unless outrages so flagrant as to call for the presence of a protecting force. Even then, President Taft would not think of acting without the consent of congress.

Limitations upon the power of the president to commit an act that might be interpreted as an act of war are so well defined that Taft has been amused over many reports of what he proposed to do with the army after it is mobilized.

The president felt it his duty to prepare for an emergency, so if congress should be called upon to act, orders could be carried out quickly. How long the troops will remain in Texas depends entirely upon developments.

Taft is determined to give Diaz every chance to restore order. This government shall fulfill its international obligations in stopping smuggling of arms and ammunition across the border. The enforcement of neutrality laws calling for the presence of so many American troops is one of the causes of the recent army movements.

Mexico has made no protest against the presence of troops in Texas. Such protest would be regarded as undiplomatic inasmuch the troops are on American soil and must remain on American soil. President Taft repeatedly has assured the Mexican ambassador that his government need feel no alarm over the movement of the troops. There is every reason to believe the troops will remain in Texas at least four months.

Meanwhile, not to be taken advantage of to impart invaluable training to officers and men in the regular establishment and to many officers of the state militia organizations. In a way the sending of troops to Texas will give the army instruction and experience similar to that which came to the navy as a result of the cruise of the battleship fleet around the world.

President Taft hopes the sending of the army to Texas will prove to have been a peace movement. He told several callers at the White House that he ought to be the last person in the world to be suspected of singleness, and that nothing was further from his mind. Political considerations, the president said, had not entered into the operations at any possible angle.

HARDWARE DEALERS. BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—The annual convention of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association began in this city today and will continue until Thursday. In connection with the convention there is being held a mammoth exhibition of hardware goods.

INDEPENDENCE FOR ISLANDS BIG ISSUE

United States in a Position of Great Risk in Holding Philippines Declare the Democrats

(By Clyde H. Tavenner.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Independence for the 8,000,000 civilized inhabitants of the Philippine Islands is a subject which promises to loom larger and larger upon the political horizon from this time on.

Democratic members of congress are getting ready to take interest in the subject because in the last three national platforms the party pledged itself to do something definite looking toward Philippine independence. The subject will be discussed more or less at the extra session, and in all probability is destined to become one of the issues in the approaching presidential campaign.

Democrats in favor of getting rid of the islands are far in the majority. Some favor immediate independence while others would prefer to have the date for separation fixed for the end of five, ten or fifteen years. It is agreed by nearly everyone that if this country was free of the islands it would reduce to a minimum the possibility of friction with Japan, and save the country millions of dollars annually by relieving the necessity for the tremendous naval expenditures which are declared to be necessary to protect the Philippines.

All political parties in the Philippines favor immediate independence but if they can not secure that they desire legislation fixing some definite date for the establishment of a neutralized Philippine republic.

The report of the Congressional investigating committee which holds to have been within the law the purchase by American sugar interests of 55,000 acres of rich friar lands in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the organic act which expressly prohibits any corporation from acquiring more than 2,500 acres, has caused the Filipinos to become somewhat impatient. It has strengthened a feeling that has been growing upon them for some time that powerful American sugar interests are influencing the Philippine policy of the United States government.

In preference to having the friar lands or public lands held in large tracts by a few concerns with the majority of the Filipino people mere

farm laborers, the popular desire is that those lands be held and cultivated in small tracts by the natives. This is declared to be the better means of developing substantial and law abiding communities.

In the Philippines the belief is growing that the United States is clinging to the islands more because it makes it handy for American capitalists to exploit the last natural resources of the islands, than because the Filipino people are not ready for independence. That the sugar trust and other big American concerns intend that the United States shall retain the islands forever they have little doubt. The Filipino people are looking to the democratic party as the only source from which they are likely to receive their freedom.

Examination of the last three democratic platforms would seem to make it appear that the triumphant democrats are duty bound to look into the subject of Philippine independence. Here are a few excerpts from these platforms:

From the platform of 1900—"We favor the immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Philippines, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference."

From the platform of 1904—"We insist that we ought to do for the Philippines what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent to work out their own destiny."

From the platform of 1908—"We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder which has involved us in enormous expenses, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self government."

"In recognizing the independence of the Philippines, our government should recall each land as may be necessary for coal stations and naval bases."

BIG INTERESTS WILL FINANCE MISSOURI PAC.

Recent Bull Movement in the Market Is Checked With Small Losses

NEW YORK, March 21.—The stock market was hesitating and at times depressed today. This condition was accentuated by more active short selling on the part of speculators. The recent advance was interrupted effectively, although the losses were small.

Re-organization of the Missouri Pacific board of directors proceeded according to program and went beyond that point in as much as the Rockefeller-Kuhn-Loeb interests were given a commanding position in the directorate and executive committee of the road, and were also invited by Gould to a position of power and influence in the Gould properties. This indicates that such financing as may be needed for purposes of rehabilitation and general improvement will not be lacking.

Missouri Pacific became weak on the announcement of the outcome of today's meeting and fell nearly two points to almost a point below yesterday's close. Although, so far as known, no plans have been made for the issuance by the government of 3 per cent bonds, \$10,000 of these bonds, "when issued," sold on the curb today at 102, which is a fraction above the ruling bid price on outstanding government 3's.

HONDURAS RIOT ENDS IN DEATH FOR GENERALS

Forty Others Killed After an Hour of Fighting Last Sunday

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, March 21.—Generals Lara and Palma, both of whom commanded divisions of the Honduran troops in the recent uprising of that country, were killed in a riot at Comayagua, a suburb of Tegucigalpa, Sunday.

The riot finally became a pitched battle, and it is estimated that not less than forty revolutionaries were killed, and some 100 others, including several women, wounded. Among the dead is a son of General Dionicio Gutierrez.

The riot began at 4 p. m. and the respective forces of General Lara and Palma had been brought up to assist in the defense of Tegucigalpa against the rebels, who had occupied Comayagua. They had not yet been disarmed, according to agreement entered between the government and revolutionary leaders, with the peace commission, and after the first collision were quick to draw fire arms and machetes.

Generals Lara and Palma took part in the fighting, which lasted more than an hour. Great crowds of spectators gathered at points to watch the engagement and many of them found escape shut off when the men came to close quarters.

HENEY IS HELD UP AS SAMPLE OF HONEST MAN

Los Angeles Listens to Some Very Plain Speaking on Various Subjects by Col. Roosevelt

TWO SET SPEECHES AND INFORMAL TALK

Four Thousand School Teachers and Pupils Are Made Glad by Praise During An Address

LOS ANGELES, March 21.—Unmistakably enthusiastic was the greeting given Theodore Roosevelt during the first of the two days' stay in Los Angeles. Cheering crowds greeted the colonel upon his arrival at the railroad station this morning, and continued to voice approval of him wherever he appeared, on the street or on the platform, during the day. During the day Col. Roosevelt delivered two set speeches before large audiences, and made an hour's informal talk at a luncheon in his honor, and tonight addressed an assemblage in Pasadena on the subject of his experiences in Africa.

The first address was at the Young Men's Christian association. A luncheon was given Col. Roosevelt by E. T. Earl, a Los Angeles publisher, attended by twenty-eight guests. Among the guests was Francis J. Heney.

During his extended informal talk at this luncheon Roosevelt is understood to have discussed many important topics in a very frank manner. He paid a high compliment to Heney, and his opinion of Mr. Heney was his only expression on this occasion which he desired given out for publication. The exact language of Mr. Roosevelt, as given out for publication, was as follows:

"When in Oregon land cases it became necessary to obtain a man of great ability and indomitable courage, I went to Francis J. Heney. As a result of that effort, we got one United States senator in stripes we got one congressman in stripes also and we there worked real and radical reform."

"Mr. Heney was represented among those with whom I was associated, together with Henry L. Stimson, and I should say he was the embodiment of efficiency combined with incipient and aggressive honesty."

"We need these qualities more than anything else, standing absolutely square without regard to social, political or economic influences."

Roosevelt's second address was delivered at Temple auditorium, where he spoke to the teachers and pupils of the high school upper grades. Upwards of 4,000 were assembled.

Roosevelt's talk was largely a lecture on the meaning and effect of education. He paid a high compliment to the professor of teaching, which he characterized as the greatest of all professions. In characteristic language, likewise he administered a rebuke to derelict parents who he said shirked their natural responsibilities in the bringing up of their children by "depositing them in schools and paying no further attention to them, expecting they would be turned out eminently respectable."

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Roosevelt were guests tonight at a dinner in their honor, given by Mrs. James A. Garfield, widow of the martyred president. The dinner was given at the picturesque Pasadena home of Mrs. Garfield on Buena Vista street.

Roosevelt's lecture tonight at Pasadena was on the subject of "A Geological Trip Through Africa," under the auspices of the Throop Polytechnic institute, and an admission was charged.

THE WEATHER. ARIZONA—Fair.